

PCT

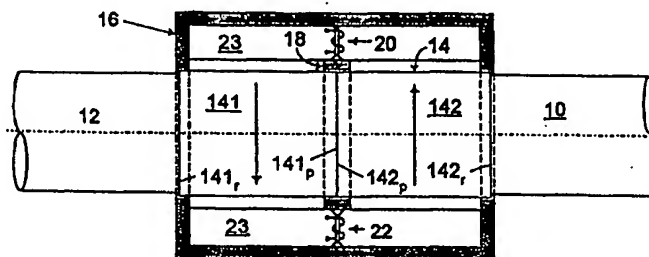
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

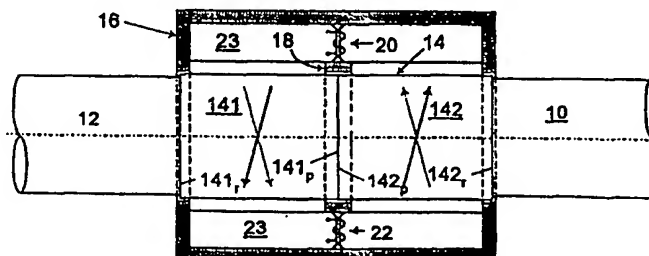
(51) International Patent Classification 6 : G01L 3/10	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/44324 (43) International Publication Date: 8 October 1998 (08.10.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB98/00440 (22) International Filing Date: 24 March 1998 (24.03.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/829,125 28 March 1997 (28.03.97) US (71) Applicant: MANNESMANN VDO AG [DE/DE]; Kruppstrasse 105, D-60388 Frankfurt (DE). (72) Inventor: KILMARTIN, Brian; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). (74) Agent: KLEIN, Thomas; Mannesmann VDO AG, Patentabteilung, Kruppstrasse 105, D-60388 Frankfurt (DE).		(81) Designated States: JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: METHOD OF MAKING INTEGRAL MAGNETOELASTIC TRANSDUCER**(57) Abstract**

A method is disclosed for applying to a shaft a magnetoelastic coating having a circumferentially directed magnetic field which distorts to a measurable degree representative of torsional stress in the shaft. The coating is deposited by a spraying process in which particles of magnetostrictive material impact the shaft surface at a temperature above the curie temperature of the material. After cooling, the coating is magnetically polarized in the circumferential direction.



A



B

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Larvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia			SG	Singapore		

Method of making integral magnetoelastic transducer

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to torque sensing and, in particular, to a method for making a transducer for measuring torsional stress within a member.

5 2. Description of Related Art

There are many applications where it is desirable to sense the torsional stress of a torque-carrying member without contacting the member. One type of apparatus for doing this includes a magnetoelastic material, which is intimately bonded to the torque-carrying member, and one or more magnetic field detectors, disposed proximate the magnetoelastic material, for
10 sensing changes in a predefined magnetic field that passes through the material. These changes are indicative of torsional stresses within the torque-carrying member.

Many versions of this type of magnetoelastic torque sensor have been proposed.

To the knowledge of applicants, however, none has been widely adopted.

Purported failings of such prior art magnetoelastic torque sensors are pointed out
15 in U.S. Patent 5,520,059, which is hereby incorporated by reference. This patent proposes a torque sensor that utilizes one or more torque transducers in the form of circumferentially-polarized rings of magnetostrictive material, which are attached to a torque carrying member, each producing a respective magnetic field with a direction that varies as a function of the torque being carried by the member. This torque is measured indirectly, by utilizing magnetic field
20 sensor means for detecting the variable magnetic field produced by the one or more rings.

U.S. Patent Application 08/768,739, filed on 4 December 1996, which is hereby incorporated by reference, describes a magnetoelastic torque sensor with a compact shielding and flux-guiding structure for improving torque-sensing capabilities. Such a structure is especially useful in environments where the torque sensor is exposed to strong ambient magnetic fields,
25 which may be substantially stronger than the fields produced by the known torque-transducer rings of magnetostrictive material.

Nevertheless, it is still desirable to provide a magnetoelastic torque transducer which produces a stronger magnetic field. It is also desirable to avoid problems associated with a magnetoelastic ring that is shrink fitted to a member in which torsional stresses are to be sensed. A shrink-fitted ring is difficult to attach to the member, inherently has large internal stresses, tends to be frangible, and is not well suited for rough-duty uses, such as in the automotive and industrial fields.

Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to produce a magnetoelastic torque transducer with an increased magnetic field strength.

It is another object of the invention to provide such a torque transducer which is integrally bonded to a member in which torsional stress is to be sensed and is well suited for rough-duty use.

In accordance with the invention, a magnetoelastic transducer is provided on a member having a longitudinal axis for producing an internally-contained magnetic field which has a circumferential orientation around the axis when the member is in a quiescent state, but which distorts from the circumferential orientation when a substantial torsional stress is applied to the member about the axis and produces a measurable external magnetic-field component representative of the stress. The transducer is provided by applying to a surface region of the member which surrounds the axis a circumferential coating consisting essentially of a magnetostrictive material which is at a temperature exceeding the curie temperature of the material. This facilitates freedom of formation of magnetic domains in the magnetostrictive material. The coating is then allowed to cool to a temperature lower than the curie temperature of the magnetostrictive material. Because of the circumferential geometry of the coating, the magnetic domains preferentially form in a circumferential direction. Each of the magnetic domains will orient in one of two opposite circumferential directions. A magnetic field is applied to the coating in order to polarize the magnetic domains in a desired one of the two circumferential direction. The magnetic field is applied at least while the coating temperature is lower than the curie temperature. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the polarizing magnetic field is also applied while the coating is being applied.

Brief Description of the Drawing

Figures 1A and 1B are front views, partly in cross section, of a preferred embodiment of a torque sensing apparatus employing a torque transducer made in accordance with the invention.

Figures 2A and 2B show a method of making a torque transducer in accordance with the invention.

Figure 3 shows in greater detail a magnetizing apparatus illustrated in Figure 2B.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Figure 1A illustrates a preferred embodiment of a torque sensing apparatus having a transducer made in accordance with the invention. In this exemplary embodiment, the torque-carrying member is in the form of a cylindrical shaft 10 having a torque applied about a central longitudinal axis 12. Preferably, the shaft comprises a non-magnetically permeable material, such as a stainless steel or aluminum. The torque sensing apparatus includes a magnetoelastic transducer in the form of an annulus 14, a magnetic-field-guiding housing 16, a magnetic-field-guiding ring 18, and first and second magnetic field detectors 20 and 22, respectively. The detectors 20 and 22 and the ring 18 are held in place by a molded annular positioning member 23 of a plastic material, such as nylon.

The magnetoelastic annulus 14 includes first and second annular parts 141 and 142 of a magnetically anisotropic material which is intimately bonded to a stress-carrying portion of the shaft 10. Each of these annular parts has an easy axes oriented circumferentially around the longitudinal axis 12. By "intimate bonding" it is meant that the parts are sufficiently closely attached to the shaft 10 to experience torsional stress carried by the shaft. The two parts 141 and 142 of the annulus 14 may be separate annular elements or may be formed as portions of a single continuous element. In either case, these parts are magnetically polarized in opposite circumferential directions around the axis 12, as is indicated by the arrows shown in Figure 1A. Circular edges of the magnetoelastic annulus 14 define remote boundaries 141_r and 142_r of the annular parts 141 and 142, respectively. These boundaries are remote with respect to boundaries 141_p and 142_p, respectively, which are proximate with respect to each other. In the case where parts 141 and 142 are portions of a single continuous element, the boundaries 141_p and 142_p are preferably contiguous to simplify construction. Alternatively, these boundaries may be spaced apart to form separate annular parts.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate a preferred method for providing the magnetoelastic annulus 14 on the stress-carrying portion of the shaft member 10. As shown in Figure 2A a magnetostrictive material M is sprayed onto the shaft 10 from a nozzle N of a spraying apparatus. The material M is applied to the shaft at a temperature which exceeds its curie temperature. This may be done, for example, by using a thermal spraying or a cold spraying process. If a thermal-spraying process is used, the material M is pre-heated to a temperature at which it is in a plastic state before it is forced through the nozzle N. If a cold-spraying process is used, solid particles of the material M are accelerated by a supersonic jet of gas at a temperature which is appreciably lower than the melting temperature of the particles. With either of these types of spraying, on impact with the shaft, the particles instantaneously heat to a temperature above the curie temperature.

During spraying of the magnetostrictive material M, the nozzle N is moved axially, in the direction X, while the shaft 10 is rotated about the axis 12. The axial speed of the nozzle relative to the rate of rotation of the shaft determines the thickness of the coating which forms the annulus 14. Alternatively, the shaft may be held in place while the nozzle is moved axially, and indexed to an adjacent axial position each time a line of the material is deposited on the shaft.

As is further shown in Figure 2A, the shaft 10 preferably is arranged coaxially around a hollow electrical conductor C. This is a simple, but effective, arrangement for circumferentially polarizing the magnetic domains in the coating 14. One manner of rotating the shaft is via a belt-driven chuck in which the shaft is held. The conductor C is a pipe of an electrically-conductive material, such as copper, which has a low magnetic permeability. The hollow conductor C is electrically connected at axially-separated points T1 and T2 to a source A of electrical current I . By passing a direct current through the conductor C, a circumferential magnetic field is produced about the conductor. Because of the high magnetic permeability of the coating material, relative to the materials of the shaft 10 and the conductor C, the circumferential magnetic field is concentrated in the coating 14. Because the conductor C is hollow, coolant may be passed through the conductor to enable high electrical currents to be used. Alternatively, if the member 14 is solid or does not have a hollow interior that is sufficiently large to accommodate a pipe, and is a good electrical conductor, the electrical current can be passed directly through the member 14.

In order to circumferentially polarize the coating 14, a direct current is passed through the conductor C after spraying is completed and the coating has cooled below the curie temperature of the magnetoelastic material M. Advantageously, a direct current is also passed through the conductor C during the spraying process. By utilizing a current I in the direction indicated by the arrow, the coating 14 is sprayed through the surrounding circumferential magnetic field and is magnetically polarized in the circumferential direction indicated by the arrow on the coating.

Following is some exemplary data for a circumferentially-polarized magnetoelastic transducer coating formed on a hollow shaft with a water-cooled internal copper pipe, as described above:

Thermal spray gun = model 5220 from Tafa, Inc., Concord, NH

Particle velocity = 3000 - 3400 feet per second

M = #1166F nickel powder from Tafa, Inc., Concord, NH

Curie temp. = 360° C

Axial speed of nozzle N in X direction = 120 inches/minute

RPM of shaft = 600

Thickness of coating 14 = 0.010 inch

Current I through pipe C during spraying = 500 amps DC

Current I through pipe C after cooling = 500 amps for 2 minutes

Figure 2B illustrates an alternative method of magnetizing the coating 14 (or first and second separate coatings that are adjacent at boundaries 141_p and 142_p, respectively) to form the annular parts 141 and 142. These parts are magnetically polarized in the opposite circumferential directions around the axis 12 that are indicated by the arrows on the respective parts. The opposite magnetization of these parts is achieved by use of first and second flux-guiding magnetizers F1 and F2, one of which is shown enlarged and in more detail in Figure 3.

Each of these magnetizers includes a plate of high magnetic permeability material which is bent into a shape that, in end view, approximates a trapezoid with an open end. The open end forms an air gap g at which the magnetic field produced by the magnetizer is coupled into the magnetoelastic coating 14. The magnetic field is developed in the magnetizer via a winding W which is supplied direct current by a source A . The windings for the magnetizers F1 and F2 are supplied with respective direct currents flowing in opposite directions from each other to establish the opposite polarity magnetic fields shown by the arrows in Figure 2B. The

circumferential magnetization of the first and second annular parts 141 and 142 is achieved by rotating the shaft 10 around axis 12 with the air gaps g of the magnetizers F1 and F2 positioned in close proximity to the parts.

Operation of the torque-sensing apparatus of Figure 1A can be better understood by referring to Figures 1A and 1B together. Figure 1A illustrates the situation that exists when no torque is applied to the shaft 10. In this situation, the magnetoelastic annulus 14 is in a state of equilibrium and the polarized magnetic fields in the first and second parts 141 and 142 are oriented circumferentially, but oppositely, around the longitudinal axis 12 in the directions indicated by the respective arrows.

Figure 1B illustrates two different situations that may exist when torque is applied to the shaft 10 around the axis 12, thus applying torsional stress to the magnetoelastic annulus 14. If torque is applied in a clockwise direction, to either end of the shaft, the resulting stress in the first and second parts 141 and 142 causes the respective polarized magnetic fields to become oriented helically in the directions indicated by the solid-line arrows. Each of these magnetic fields has an axial component which is directed from the respective one of the proximate boundaries 141_p & 142_p to the respective one of the remote boundaries 141_r & 142_r. These axial components are coupled out of the annulus 14 at the remote boundaries, through the housing 16, radially-inwardly through detectors 20 and 22, and are coupled back into the annulus at the proximate boundaries by the ring 18. Conversely, if torque is applied in a counter-clockwise direction, to either end of the shaft, the resulting stress in the first and second parts 141 and 142 causes the respective polarized magnetic fields to become oriented helically in the directions indicated by the broken-line arrows. Each of these magnetic fields has an axial component which is directed from the respective one of the remote boundaries 141_r & 142_r to the respective one of the proximate boundaries 141_p & 142_p. These axial components are coupled out of the annulus 14 at the proximate boundaries, through the ring 18, radially-outwardly through detectors 20 and 22, and are coupled back into the annulus at the remote boundaries by the housing 16.

CLAIMS

1. A method for providing, on a member having a longitudinal axis, a magnetoelastic transducer for producing an internally-contained magnetic field which has a circumferential orientation around the axis when the member is in a quiescent state, but which distorts from the circumferential orientation when a substantial torsional stress is applied to the member about said axis and produces a measurable external magnetic-field component representative of said stress, said method comprising the steps of:
 - a. applying to a surface region of the member which surrounds the axis a circumferential coating consisting essentially of a magnetostrictive material which is at a temperature exceeding the curie temperature of said material;
 - 10 b. allowing the coating to cool to a temperature lower than said curie temperature; and
 - c. at least while said coating temperature is lower than said curie temperature, applying a magnetic field to the coating to magnetically polarize said coating in a predefined circumferential direction around the axis.
- 15 2. A method as in claim 1, where the magnetostrictive material comprises nickel.
3. A method as in claim 1, where the coating is formed on the member by depositing the magnetostrictive material at a temperature which exceeds the curie temperature of said material.
- 20 4. A method as in claim 1, where the coating is formed on the member by a spraying process.
5. A method as in claim 4, where the coating is formed on the member by a thermal
- 25 spraying process.

6. A method as in claim 4, where the coating is formed on the member by a cold spraying process.

7. A method as in claim 4, where said spraying process is effected by spraying the
5 magnetostrictive material through a magnetic field which circumferentially surrounds the axis at least in a space where the coating is formed.

8. A method as in claim 1, where the coating is magnetically polarized by producing a magnetic field which circumferentially surrounds the axis at least in space occupied by said
10 coating.

9. A method as in claim 1, where the member comprises a shaft.

10. A method as in claim 1, where first and second axially-extending parts of the
15 coating are magnetically polarized in opposite first and second circumferential directions around the axis.

11. A method for providing, on a member having a longitudinal axis, first and second magnetoelastic transducer parts, each part producing a respective internally-contained magnetic
20 field which has a circumferential orientation around the axis when the member is in a quiescent state, but which distorts from the circumferential orientation when a substantial torsional stress is applied to the member about said axis and produces a measurable external magnetic-field component representative of said stress, said method comprising the steps of:

a. applying to the member, at first and second surface regions which surround the axis,
25 respective first and second circumferential coatings, each consisting essentially of a magnetostrictive material which is at a temperature exceeding the curie temperature of said material;

b. allowing the first and second coatings to cool to a temperature lower than said curie temperature; and

30 c. at least while said coating temperature is lower than said curie temperature, applying respective magnetic fields to the first and second coatings to magnetically polarize said coatings in respective, opposite first and second circumferential directions around the axis.

12. A method as in claim 11, where the first and second coatings are formed contiguously.

5 13. A method as in claim 11, where the magnetostrictive material comprises nickel.

14. A method as in claim 11, where the coating is formed on the member by depositing the magnetostrictive material at a temperature which exceeds the curie temperature of said material.

10

15. A method as in claim 11, where the coating is formed on the member by a spraying process.

16. A method as in claim 15, where the coating is formed on the member by a thermal spraying process.

15

17. A method as in claim 15, where the coating is formed on the member by a cold spraying process.

20 18. A method as in claim 15, where said spraying process is effected by spraying the magnetostrictive material through a magnetic field which circumferentially surrounds the axis at least in a space where the coating is formed.

19. A method as in claim 11, where the coating is magnetically polarized by producing a magnetic field which circumferentially surrounds the axis at least in space occupied by said coating.

25

20. A method as in claim 11, where the member comprises a shaft.

30 21. A method for providing, on a member having a longitudinal axis, first and second magnetoelastic transducer parts, each part producing a respective internally-contained magnetic field which has a circumferential orientation around the axis when the member is in a quiescent

state, but which distorts from the circumferential orientation when a substantial torsional stress is applied to the member about said axis and produces a measurable external magnetic-field component representative of said stress, said method comprising the steps of:

- a. applying to a surface region of the member which surrounds the axis a circumferential coating consisting essentially of a magnetostrictive material which is at a temperature exceeding the curie temperature of said material;
- b. allowing the coating to cool to a temperature lower than said curie temperature; and
- c. at least while said coating temperature is lower than said curie temperature, applying to axially-adjacent first and second parts of the coating respective first and second magnetic fields to magnetically polarize said first and second parts in respective, opposite first and second circumferential directions around the axis.

22. A method as in claim 21, where the first and second coatings are formed contiguously.

23. A method as in claim 21, where the magnetostrictive material comprises nickel.

24. A method as in claim 21, where the coating is formed on the member by depositing the magnetostrictive material at a temperature which exceeds the curie temperature of said material.

25. A method as in claim 21, where the coating is formed on the member by a spraying process.

26. A method as in claim 25, where the coating is formed on the member by a thermal spraying process.

27. A method as in claim 25, where the coating is formed on the member by a cold spraying process.

28. A method as in claim 25, where said spraying process is effected by spraying the magnetostrictive material through a magnetic field which circumferentially surrounds the axis at least in a space where the coating is formed.

5 29. A method as in claim 21, where the coating is magnetically polarized by producing a magnetic field which circumferentially surrounds the axis at least in space occupied by said coating.

30. A method as in claim 21, where the member comprises a shaft.

1/3

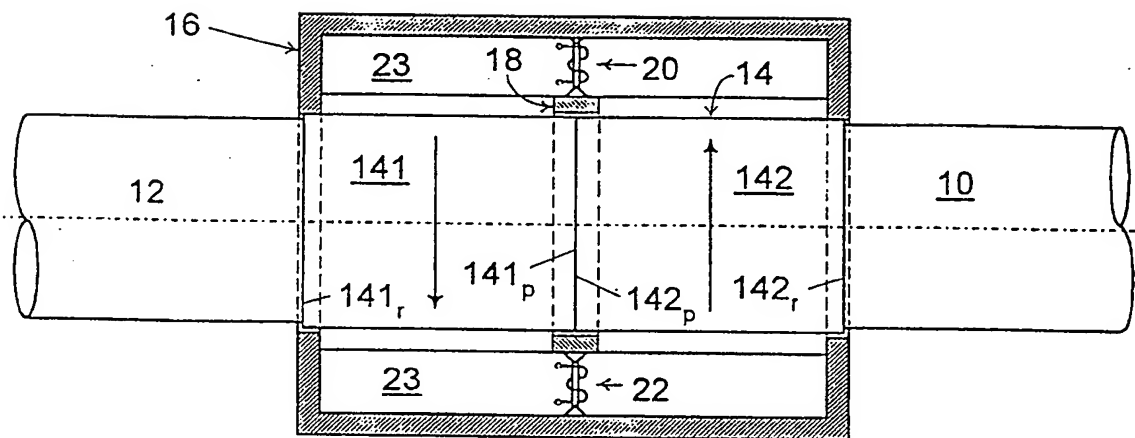


FIG. 1A

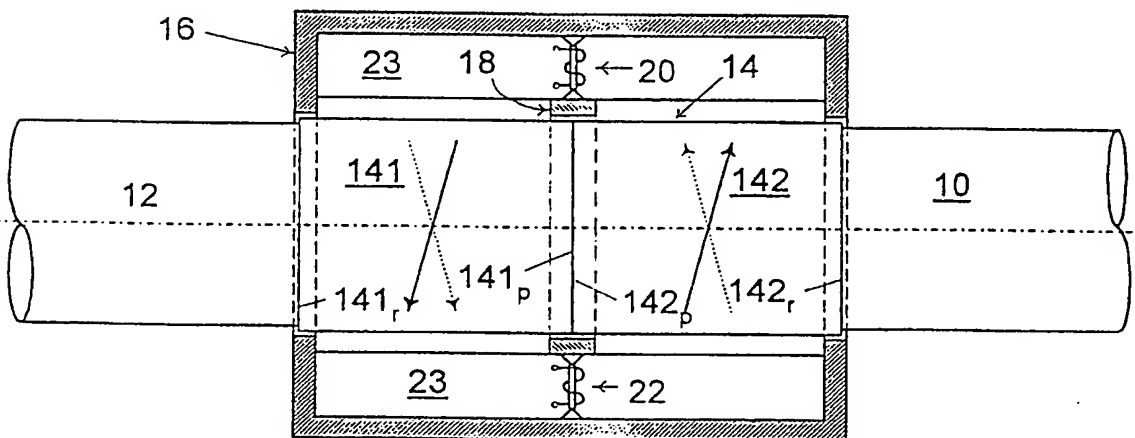


FIG. 1B

2/3

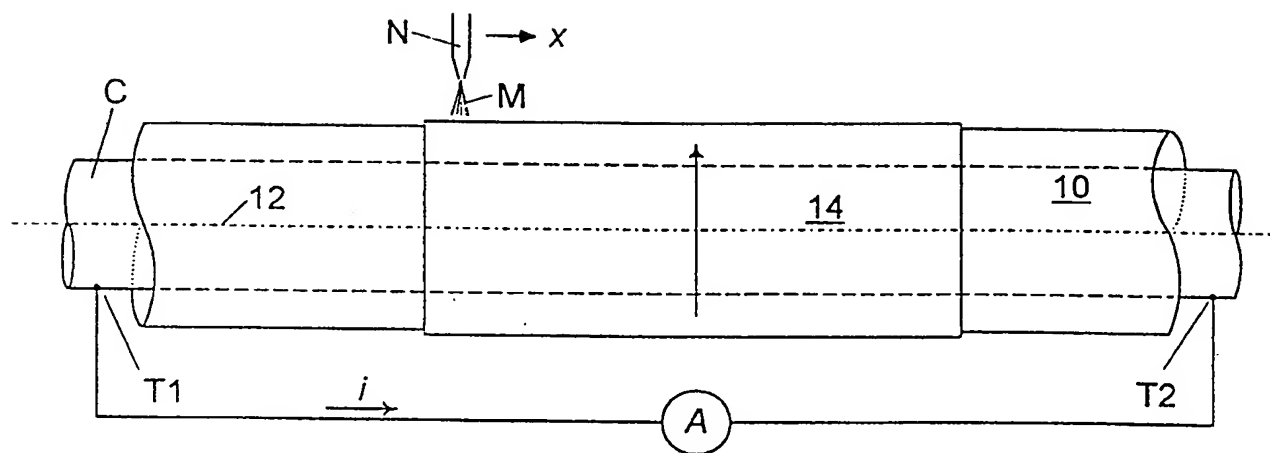


FIG. 2A

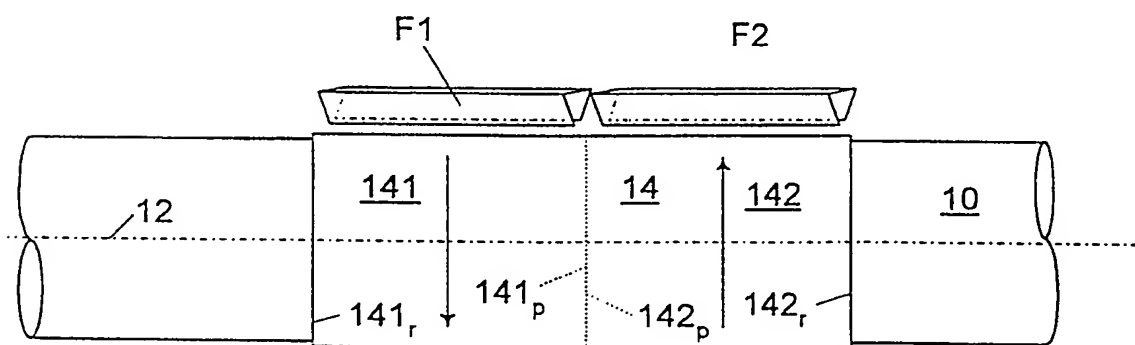
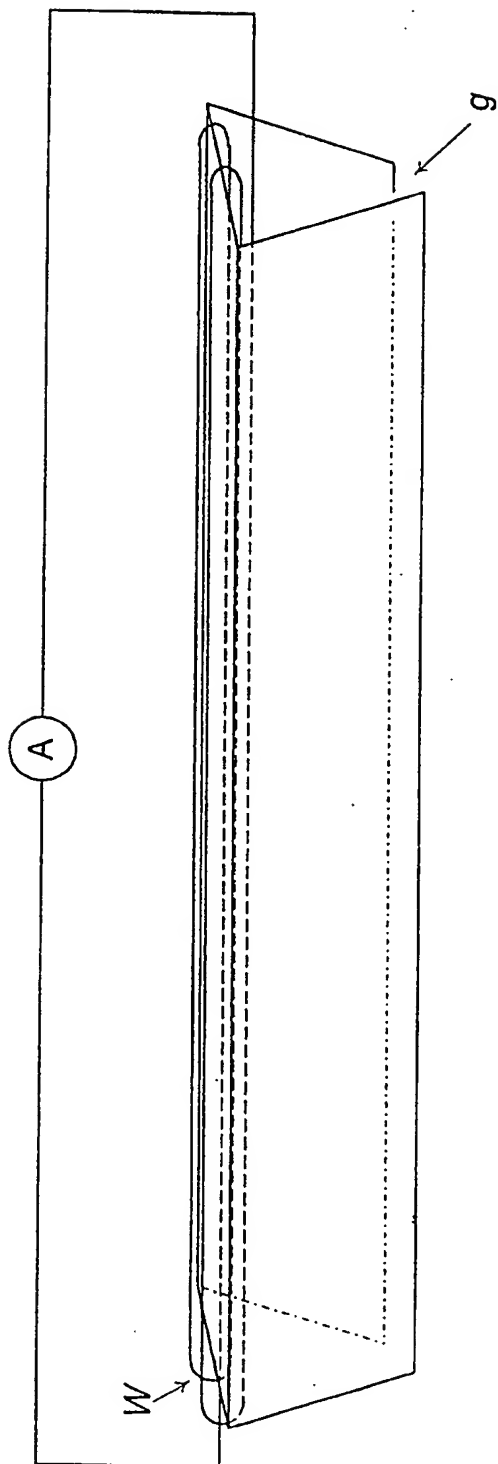


FIG. 2B



3
G
F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 98/00440

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 G01L3/10

According to International Patent Classification(IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 096, no. 012, 26 December 1996 & JP 08 210931 A (NIPPON KEIKI SEISAKUSHO:KK), 20 August 1996, see abstract ---	1, 2, 4, 5, 9
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 013, no. 366 (E-806), 15 August 1989 & JP 01 123487 A (YASKAWA ELECTRIC MFG CO LTD), 16 May 1989, see abstract ---	1
A	US 4 823 617 A (HASE HIROYUKI ET AL) 25 April 1989 see the whole document -----	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 June 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

30/06/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Zafiropoulos, N

Information on patent family members

PCT/IB 98/00440

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)